

$\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ Supersymmetry and a Nonrenormalization Theorem

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Abstract

In this paper we continue the study of perturbative renormalizations in an $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ supersymmetric model. Previously we analyzed one-loop graphs in the heterotically deformed $\text{CP}(N - 1)$ models. Now we extend the analysis of the β function and appropriate Z factors to two, and, in some instances, all loops in the limiting case $g^2 \rightarrow 0$. The field contents of the model, as well as the heterotic coupling, remain the same, but the target space becomes flat. In this toy $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ model we construct supergraph formalism. We show, by explicit calculations up to two-loop order, that the β function is one-loop-exact. We derive a nonrenormalization theorem valid to all orders. This nonrenormalization theorem is rather unusual since it refers to (formally) D terms. It is based on the fact that supersymmetry combined with target space symmetries and “flavor” symmetries is sufficient to guarantee the absence of loop corrections. We analyze the supercurrent supermultiplet (i.e., the hypercurrent) providing further evidence in favor of the absence of higher loops in the β function.

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1 Introduction

In this paper we discuss multiloop calculations in a specific $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ linear sigma model. The motivation is two-folded. On the one hand, this is a continuation of our previous study [1] of a class of two-dimensional $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ $\text{CP}(N - 1)$ nonlinear sigma models (heterotic $\text{CP}(N - 1)$ models for short). On the other hand, the linear model we suggest has its own field-theoretical significances, among which the most interesting are a peculiar supergraph technique and a version of nonrenormalization theorem. Surprisingly, it is a renormalization theorem for D terms!

Two-dimensional $\text{CP}(N - 1)$ models emerged as effective low-energy theories on the world sheet of non-Abelian strings in a class of four-dimensional $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauge theories [2, 3, 4, 5] (for reviews see [6]). Deforming these models in various ways (i.e. breaking supersymmetry down to $\mathcal{N} = 1$) one arrives at heterotically deformed $\text{CP}(N - 1)$ models [7, 8, 9, 10], a very interesting and largely unexplored class of models characterized by two coupling constants: the original asymptotically free coupling and an extra one describing the strength of the heterotic deformation. These two-dimensional models exhibit highly nontrivial dynamics, with a number of phase transitions. This fact was recently revealed [11] in the large- N solution of the model.

Our task is the study of perturbation theory in two-dimensional heterotic models. Many general aspects of $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ models in perturbation theory were discussed in [12, 13]. The problem we address is more concrete. In [1] we studied particular renormalization properties and calculated the one-loop β functions in the $\text{CP}(N - 1)$ models heterotically deformed in a special way. Written in components¹, the Lagrangian of the heterotic $\text{CP}(1)$ model takes the following form [8]:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{het}} = \mathcal{L}_{(2,2)} + \mathcal{L}_{(0,2)} , \quad (1)$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}_{(2,2)} = G \left\{ \partial^\mu \phi \partial_\mu \phi^\dagger + i \bar{\psi} \not{\partial} \psi - 2i \frac{1}{\chi} \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi \phi^\dagger \partial_\mu \phi - \frac{2}{\chi^2} \psi_L^\dagger \psi_L \psi_R^\dagger \psi_R \right\} , \quad (2)$$

¹The superfield expression for the heterotically deformed $\text{CP}(N)$ models can be found e.g. in [1].

and²

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{(0,2)} = & \zeta_R^\dagger i \partial_L \zeta_R + \left[\frac{\gamma}{g^2} \zeta_R R (i \partial_L \phi^\dagger) \psi_R + \text{H.c.} \right] \\ & + \frac{|\gamma|^2}{g^2} (\zeta_R^\dagger \zeta_R) (R \psi_L^\dagger \psi_L) + G \left\{ \frac{2|\gamma|^2}{g^2 \chi^2} \psi_L^\dagger \psi_L \psi_R^\dagger \psi_R \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

We denote by G the Kähler metric on the target space,

$$G = \frac{2}{g^2 \chi^2}, \quad (4)$$

R is the Ricci tensor,

$$R = \frac{2}{\chi^2}, \quad (5)$$

and we use the notation

$$\chi \equiv 1 + \phi \phi^\dagger. \quad (6)$$

The coupling g^2 enters through the metric, while the deformation coupling γ appears in Eq. (3). In the previous paper [1] we determined the one-loop β functions

$$\beta(g^2) \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial \ln \mu} g^2(\mu) = -\frac{g^4}{2\pi} + \dots, \quad (7)$$

$$\beta(\gamma) \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial \ln \mu} \gamma(\mu) = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} (\gamma^2 - g^2) + \dots, \quad (8)$$

where the dots stand for two-loop and higher-order terms. The heterotic deformation does not affect $\beta(g^2)$ which stays the same as in the $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ CP(1) model. Among other results, we calculated the law of running of the ratio $\rho = \gamma^2/g^2$. If in the ultraviolet (UV) limit ρ is chosen to be smaller than 1/2, in the infrared (IR) it runs to $\rho \rightarrow 1/2$, which is the fixed point for this parameter. With $\rho \leq 1/2$ in the UV, the theory is asymptotically free.

Now we undertake the next step: multiloop graphs. However, this is not easy. At two and higher loops interplay between g^2 and γ is contrived. The impact of the deformation term was not studied before. It seems reasonable to start from

²The sign in front of the term $\zeta_R^\dagger \zeta_R \psi_L^\dagger \psi_L$ in (3) is opposite to that in [8] due to a typo in [8]. Also notice that the definition of γ in this paper corresponds to γg^2 in [8]. The reason for rescaling of the deformation parameter compared to [8] is that both g^2 and $|\gamma|^2$ here are genuine loop expansion parameters, as the reader will see later.

untangling γ from the nonlinear target space. In the heterotic $\text{CP}(1)$ model there is a fermion flavor symmetry. From a practical point of view, we want to understand this symmetry by probing it in a simpler setup. So we will focus on a simpler, linear version of the $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ sigma model, (setting $g^2 = 0$) which serves our purposes at this stage.

We start from developing an appropriate $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ supergraph technique to carry out an explicit two-loop calculation. The result is as follows: the interaction term proportional to γ is not renormalized, and so are the Z factors of the superfield A (see Eq. (16)). The Z factors of the superfields \mathcal{B} and B are renormalized, but this is just an iteration of the one-loop contribution. Then we prove the nonrenormalization theorem, which extends the first result to all orders. What is remarkable is the fact that the nonrenormalization theorem emerges for a D term provided there are certain target space conditions. Thus, up to two-loop order, the β function in the heterotic model at hand is

$$\beta(\gamma) = \frac{\gamma^3}{2\pi}. \quad (9)$$

This is compatible with (8), of course. Due to the fact that the nonrenormalization theorem generally fails to detect the geometric progression in the Z factors of \mathcal{B} and B , at the moment we can not directly extend this result to three loops and higher in $\beta(\gamma)$. But it is reasonable to conjecture that this is the case. An argument substantiating this statement is presented in Sec. 7.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. 2 we introduce the simplified heterotic $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ linear model, which captures in full the quantum behavior of the deformation strength γ . In Sec. 3 we give the Feynman rules for supergraph calculations in $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ theories. In Sec. 4, we calculate the two-loop contribution to $\beta(\gamma)$. Vanishing of certain diagrams provides us with an indication of the nonrenormalization theorem. In Sec. 5, we give the D term nonrenormalization theorem, which is valid perturbatively. In Sec. 6 we extend this statement beyond perturbation theory. In Sec. 7 we analyze the supercurrent supermultiplet of this model (the so-called hypercurrent), following the line of reasoning of [14].

2 An $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ linear model

In our previous work [1] we showed that in the $\text{CP}(1)$ model, there is a fermionic $\text{SU}(2)$ flavor symmetry, which mixes the chiral fields \mathcal{B} and B (see Eq. (19)). To mimic this phenomenon, we introduce a simplified $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ linear model, which emphasizes the mechanism of the $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ deformation and retains the fermion flavor symmetry.

We begin by briefly reviewing $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ supersymmetry and some notations. We define the left moving and right moving derivatives as

$$\partial_L = \partial_t + \partial_z, \quad \partial_R = \partial_t - \partial_z, \quad (10)$$

and use the following definition for the superderivatives:

$$D_R = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_R} - i\theta_R^\dagger \partial_L, \quad \bar{D}_R = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_R^\dagger} + i\theta_R \partial_L. \quad (11)$$

Their commutator gives $\{D_R, \bar{D}_R\} = 2i\partial_L$, as it should. All integrations and differentiations are understood as acting from the left, if not stated to the contrary. The shifted space-time coordinates that satisfy the chiral condition are

$$y^0 = t + i\theta_R^\dagger \theta_R, \quad y^1 = z + i\theta_R^\dagger \theta_R. \quad (12)$$

The antichiral counterparts are

$$\tilde{y}^0 = t - i\theta_R^\dagger \theta_R, \quad \tilde{y}^1 = z - i\theta_R^\dagger \theta_R. \quad (13)$$

Under supersymmetric transformation $\delta_\epsilon + \delta_{\bar{\epsilon}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_R &\rightarrow \theta_R + \epsilon, & \theta_R^\dagger &\rightarrow \theta_R^\dagger + \bar{\epsilon}, \\ y^\mu &\rightarrow y^\mu + 2i\bar{\epsilon}\theta_R, & \tilde{y}^\mu &\rightarrow \tilde{y}^\mu - 2i\theta_R^\dagger \epsilon, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where $\mu = 0, 1$.

We can now define the chiral $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ superfields in our model,

$$\begin{aligned} A(y^\mu, \theta_R) &= \phi(y^\mu) + \sqrt{2}\theta_R \psi_L(y^\mu), \\ B(y^\mu, \theta_R) &= \psi_R(y^\mu) + \sqrt{2}\theta_R F(y^\mu), \\ \mathcal{B}(y^\mu, \theta_R) &= \zeta_R(y^\mu) + \sqrt{2}\theta_R \mathcal{F}(y^\mu). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Here ϕ , ψ_L , ψ_R and ζ_R describe physical degrees of freedom, while F and \mathcal{F} will enter without derivatives and, thus, can be eliminated by virtue of equations of motion.

In the $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ superfield formalism the Lagrangian of the simplified model is as follow:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^2\theta_R \left[\frac{1}{2} (iA^\dagger \partial_R A - iA \partial_R A^\dagger) + B^\dagger B + \mathcal{B}^\dagger \mathcal{B} - (\gamma \mathcal{B} B A^\dagger + \text{H.c.}) \right]. \quad (16)$$

In the component language, after eliminating F and \mathcal{F} , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \partial^\mu \phi^\dagger \partial_\mu \phi + i \bar{\psi} \not{\partial} \psi + i \zeta_R^\dagger \partial_L \zeta_R + [\gamma \zeta_R \psi_R \partial_L \phi^\dagger + \text{H.c.}] \\ & + \gamma^2 \left(\zeta_R^\dagger \zeta_R \right) \left(\psi_L^\dagger \psi_L \right) + \gamma^2 \left(\psi_R^\dagger \psi_R \right) \left(\psi_L^\dagger \psi_L \right) . \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Note that $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ supersymmetry completely fixes the second line in terms of the first line.

The Lagrangian is invariant under $\text{SU}(2)$ rotations of B and \mathcal{B} . Actually, if we define an $\text{SU}(2)$ superfield doublet

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} B \\ \mathcal{B} \end{pmatrix} , \quad (18)$$

the part of the Lagrangian that involves all right-handed fermions can be rewritten as

$$\frac{1}{2} \int d^2 \theta_R \Psi_a^\dagger \Psi_a + \left[\frac{\gamma}{2} A^\dagger \varepsilon^{ab} \Psi_a \Psi_b + \text{H.c.} \right] , \quad (19)$$

which is obviously $\text{SU}(2)$ invariant.

Comparing with Eq. (3), we indeed see that Eq. (17) is the limiting case of the former with $\gamma^2/g^2 \rightarrow \infty$. The opposite limiting case, $\gamma^2/g^2 \rightarrow 0$, is well-understood; it is just the undeformed $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ model in Eq. (2). The model in Eq. (17) can be viewed as a preparatory step to developing perturbation theory in the $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ heterotic $\text{CP}(N-1)$ models. We will show that this model exhibits a nonrenormalization theorem. The proof of the latter strengthens our understanding of heterotic supersymmetry.

3 Supergraph method

In this section we explicitly formulate superfield/supergraph calculus for the given model. Calculations in the $\mathcal{N} = (0, 1)$ language were previously discussed in the literature, see e.g. [15, 16]. We feel that it is worth developing a similar formalism for $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ theories, for the following reasons. First, most $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ models can be obtained as deformations from $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$, where holomorphic structures are crucial. It would be best if we preserve them explicitly. Second, this language is useful in deriving the nonrenormalization theorem of Sec. 5, a phenomenon not so easy to see when manipulating with $\mathcal{N} = (0, 1)$ superalgebras. Third, so far no calculations were performed at two-loop level. The tools we develop here are expected to be helpful in the heterotic $\text{CP}(N-1)$ models too.

To derive the superpropagator, we define the functional variation for a bosonic chiral and antichiral superfields,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\delta}{\delta A(y, \theta_R)} A'(y', \theta'_R) &= \delta(y - y') \delta(\theta_R - \theta'_R), \\ \frac{\delta}{\delta A^\dagger(\tilde{y}, \theta_R^\dagger)} A^\dagger(\tilde{y}', \theta_R'^\dagger) &= \delta(\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}') \delta(\theta_R^\dagger - \theta_R'^\dagger),\end{aligned}\quad (20)$$

where y and \tilde{y} are defined in Eq. (12) and (13). For a generic function $F(x, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}& \frac{\delta}{\delta A(y, \theta_R)} \int d^2 x' d\theta'_R d\theta_R'^\dagger A(y', \theta'_R) F(x', \theta'_R, \theta_R'^\dagger) \\ &= \int d^2 y' d\theta'_R d\theta_R'^\dagger \delta(y - y') \delta(\theta_R - \theta'_R) F(y' - i\theta_R'^\dagger \theta'_R, \theta'_R, \theta_R'^\dagger) \\ &= - \int d\theta_R^\dagger F(y - i\theta_R^\dagger \theta_R, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger) = \bar{D}_R F(x, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger).\end{aligned}\quad (21)$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}& \frac{\delta}{\delta A^\dagger(\tilde{y}, \theta_R^\dagger)} \int d^2 x' d\theta'_R d\theta_R'^\dagger F(x', \theta'_R, \theta_R'^\dagger) A^\dagger(\tilde{y}', \theta_R'^\dagger) \\ &= \int d^2 y' d\theta'_R d\theta_R'^\dagger F(\tilde{y}' + i\theta_R'^\dagger \theta'_R, \theta'_R, \theta_R'^\dagger) \delta(\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}') \delta(\theta_R^\dagger - \theta_R'^\dagger) \\ &= \int F(\tilde{y} + i\theta_R^\dagger \theta_R, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger) d\theta_R = F(x, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger) \overleftarrow{D}_R.\end{aligned}\quad (22)$$

Note that we intentionally write D_R acting from the right, because we want our expression to be explicitly Hermitean-conjugate to the previous result.

On the other hand, we compare the result with

$$\begin{aligned}& \int d^2 x' d\theta'_R d\theta_R'^\dagger F(x', \theta'_R, \theta_R'^\dagger) \bar{D}_R \delta(x - x') \delta(\theta_R^\dagger - \theta_R'^\dagger) \delta(\theta_R - \theta'_R) \\ &= - \int d^2 x' d\theta'_R d\theta_R'^\dagger \delta(x - x') \delta(\theta_R^\dagger - \theta_R'^\dagger) \delta(\theta_R - \theta'_R) \bar{D}_R F(x', \theta'_R, \theta_R'^\dagger) \\ &= - \bar{D}_R F(x, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger),\end{aligned}\quad (23)$$

which implies that, upon integration,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\delta}{\delta A(x, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger)} A'(x', \theta'_R, \theta_R'^\dagger) &= -\bar{D}_R \delta(x - x') \delta(\theta_R^\dagger - \theta_R'^\dagger) \delta(\theta_R - \theta'_R), \\ \frac{\delta}{\delta A^\dagger(x, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger)} A'^\dagger(x', \theta'_R, \theta_R'^\dagger) &= -\delta(x - x') \delta(\theta_R^\dagger - \theta_R'^\dagger) \delta(\theta_R - \theta'_R) \overleftarrow{D}_R.\end{aligned}\quad (24)$$

For a chiral field J_A , we have the projection

$$\frac{\bar{D}_R D_R}{2i\partial_L} J_A = \frac{\{\bar{D}_R, D_R\}}{2i\partial_L} J_A = J_A. \quad (25)$$

Using this we can conveniently pass from the F term to the integration over the full superspace, namely

$$\begin{aligned}\int d^2x d\theta_R A J_A &= \int d^3z A \frac{-D_R}{2i\partial_L} J_A = \int d^3z J_A \frac{D_R}{2i\partial_L} A, \\ \int d^2x J_A^\dagger A^\dagger d\theta_R^\dagger &= \int d^3z A^\dagger \frac{\bar{D}_R}{2i\partial_L} J_A^\dagger = \int d^3z J_A^\dagger \frac{-\bar{D}_R}{2i\partial_L} A^\dagger.\end{aligned}\quad (26)$$

Here and in what follows in this section we use z to denote the triplet of (super)coordinates $(x^\mu, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger)$. Note that the currents J_A and J_A^\dagger are Grassmannian. We can write the partition function as

$$Z[J_A, J_A^\dagger] = \int \mathcal{D}A \mathcal{D}A^\dagger \exp \left(i \int d^3z \frac{i}{2} A^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_R A + A \frac{-D_R}{2i\partial_L} J_A + A^\dagger \frac{\bar{D}_R}{2i\partial_L} J_A^\dagger \right), \quad (27)$$

and, by virtue of the functional integration, we get

$$\begin{aligned}&\exp \left[-\frac{i}{2} \int d^3z \begin{pmatrix} J_A & J_A^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{D_R}{2i\partial_L} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-\bar{D}_R}{2i\partial_L} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{2i}{\partial_R} \\ \frac{2i}{\partial_R} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-D_R}{2i\partial_L} J_A \\ \frac{\bar{D}_R}{2i\partial_L} J_A^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= \exp \int d^3z -\frac{i}{2} \left(J_A^\dagger \frac{1}{\square} J_A + J_A \frac{-1}{\square} J_A^\dagger \right).\end{aligned}\quad (28)$$

As a result we get the Feynman propagator for the chiral field A in the form

$$\langle 0 | T \{ A(x, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger), A^\dagger(y, \eta_R, \eta_R^\dagger) \} | 0 \rangle = \frac{i}{\square} \delta(x - y) \delta(\theta_R^\dagger - \eta_R^\dagger) \delta(\theta_R - \eta_R). \quad (29)$$

Using the same line of reasoning now we will determine the propagators for the superfields B and \mathcal{B} . Note that due to the fermionic symmetry (see Eq. (19)), they are exactly the same. Take B for example; the partition function is

$$Z[J_B, J_B^\dagger] = \int \mathcal{D}B \mathcal{D}B^\dagger \exp \left(i \int d^3z \frac{1}{2} B^\dagger B + B \frac{D_R}{2i\partial_L} J_B + B^\dagger \frac{\bar{D}_R}{2i\partial_L} J_B^\dagger \right). \quad (30)$$

By virtue of the functional integration, we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp \left[-\frac{i}{2} \int dz \begin{pmatrix} J_B & J_B^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-D_R}{2i\partial_L} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\bar{D}_R}{2i\partial_L} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{D_R}{2i\partial_L} J_B \\ \frac{-\bar{D}_R}{2i\partial_L} J_B^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= \exp \int d^3z -\frac{i}{2} \left(J_B^\dagger \frac{1}{i\partial_L} J_B + J_B \frac{-1}{i\partial_L} J_B^\dagger \right). \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

As a result,

$$\langle 0|T\{B(x, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger), B^\dagger(y, \eta_R, \eta_R^\dagger)\}|0\rangle = \frac{-1}{\partial_L} \delta(x-y) \delta(\theta_R^\dagger - \eta_R^\dagger) \delta(\theta_R - \eta_R). \quad (32)$$

The same applies to \mathcal{B} .

Now, let us pass to the interaction vertices. They can be obtained by considering

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{int}} \left[\frac{\delta}{\delta J} \right] J_B J_B J_A^\dagger &= -\frac{\gamma}{2} \int d^3z \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta J_B} \frac{\delta}{\delta J_B} \frac{\delta}{\delta J_A^\dagger} \right) J_B(z_1) J_B(z_2) J_A^\dagger(z_3) \\ &= \frac{\gamma}{2} \int d^3z \bar{D}_R \delta(z-z_1) \bar{D}_R(z-z_2) \delta(z-z_3) \overleftarrow{D}_R. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

We can summarize the Feynman rules for the model at hand in the momentum space:

- For each propagator $\langle 0|T\{A_1, A_2^\dagger\}|0\rangle$, write

$$-\frac{i}{p^2} \delta(\theta_{12})$$

where $\delta(\theta_{12}) = \delta(\theta_1^\dagger - \theta_2^\dagger) \delta(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$; for each propagator $\langle 0|T\{B_1, B_2^\dagger\}|0\rangle$ or $\langle 0|T\{\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2^\dagger\}|0\rangle$, write

$$-\frac{i}{p_L} \delta(\theta_{12}),$$

with the momentum p flowing from 2 to 1.

- For each vertex, write $i\frac{\gamma}{2}$.
- For each propagator that connects a chiral field to the vertex, put $\bar{D}_R(p, \theta_R^\dagger, \theta_R)$ acting on it; for that connecting an antichiral field, put $\overleftarrow{\bar{D}}_R(p, \theta_R^\dagger, \theta_R)$ acting on it, where p is the momentum that flows into the vertex through the propagator.
- Integrate over $\int d^2\theta_R$ and impose momentum conservation at each vertex, integrate over the momentum $\int \frac{d^2p}{(2\pi)^2}$ for each loop.
- For each external chiral or antichiral line, we have a factor for the field, but no D_R or \bar{D}_R factors.

This set of the Feynman rules is displayed in Fig. 1.

To facilitate our calculation, let us present here some useful identities. Verification of these identities is straightforward and is left as an exercise for the reader. In what follows, we will omit the subscript R in θ_R and D_R ,

$$\begin{aligned}\delta(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \overleftarrow{\bar{D}}_2(\theta_2, p) &= -D_1(\theta_1, -p) \delta(\theta_1 - \theta_2), \\ \bar{D}_1 D_1(\theta_1, p) \delta(\theta_{12})|_{\theta_1=\theta_2} &= -D_2 \bar{D}_2(\theta_2, -p) \delta(\theta_{12})|_{\theta_1=\theta_2} = 1.\end{aligned}\quad (34)$$

4 One and two-loop results

Now we are ready to undertake the loop calculations using the superfield technique. We start from the Lagrangian with the bare coupling in UV, and evolve it down, where we have

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^2\theta_R \frac{1}{2} Z_A (iA^\dagger \partial_R A - iA \partial_R A^\dagger) + Z_B B^\dagger B + Z_{\mathcal{B}} \mathcal{B}^\dagger \mathcal{B} - Z_\gamma (\gamma_0 \mathcal{B} B A^\dagger + \text{H.c.}). \quad (35)$$

First, we would like to calculate the one-loop correction to the Z factors. The diagrams to be considered are collected in Fig 2.

For diagram (a), we get

$$\begin{aligned}& \int d\theta_1 d\theta_2 \frac{d^2 q}{(2\pi)^2} A_1^\dagger A_2 \frac{-i}{q_L} \frac{-i}{p_L - q_L} \bar{D}_1 \delta(\theta_{12}) \overleftarrow{\bar{D}}_2 \bar{D}_1 \delta(\theta_{12}) \overleftarrow{\bar{D}}_2 \\ &= \int d\theta_1 \frac{d^2 q}{(2\pi)^2} \{D_1, \bar{D}_1\} A_1^\dagger A_1 \frac{1}{p_L(p_L - q_L)}.\end{aligned}\quad (36)$$

1. Propagators:

$$T[A_1, A_2^\dagger] = \begin{array}{c} p \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ 2 \qquad \qquad \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \end{array} = -\frac{i}{p^2} \delta(\theta_{12})$$

$$T[B_1, B_2^\dagger] = \begin{array}{c} p \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ 2 \qquad \qquad \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \end{array} = -\frac{i}{p_L} \delta(\theta_{12})$$

$$T[\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2^\dagger] = \begin{array}{c} p \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ 2 \qquad \qquad \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \end{array} = -\frac{i}{p_L} \delta(\theta_{12})$$

2. Vertices:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \rightarrow \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} = \frac{i\gamma}{2}$$

3. Chiral and antichiral projectors at vertices:

$$A \text{ --- } \xrightarrow{p} \bullet_1 = \bar{D}_R(p, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger) A_1 \qquad A^\dagger \text{ --- } \xrightarrow{p} \bullet_1 = A_1^\dagger \overleftarrow{\bar{D}}_R(p, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger)$$

$$B \text{ --- } \xrightarrow{p} \bullet_1 = \bar{D}_R(p, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger) B_1 \qquad B^\dagger \text{ --- } \xrightarrow{p} \bullet_1 = B_1^\dagger \overleftarrow{\bar{D}}_R(p, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger)$$

$$\mathcal{B} \text{ --- } \xrightarrow{p} \bullet_1 = \bar{D}_R(p, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger) \mathcal{B}_1 \qquad \mathcal{B}^\dagger \text{ --- } \xrightarrow{p} \bullet_1 = \mathcal{B}_1^\dagger \overleftarrow{\bar{D}}_R(p, \theta_R, \theta_R^\dagger)$$

Figure 1: Feynman rules for the linear $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ sigma model.

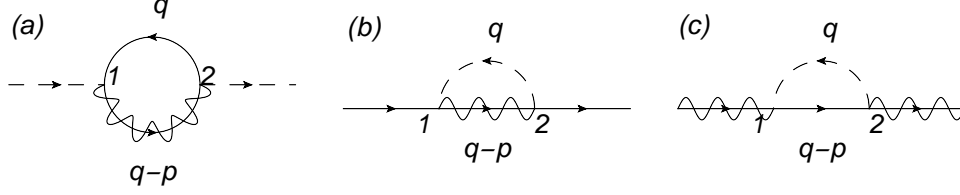


Figure 2: We use dashed line for the field A , straight arrowed line for the field B , and straight with wavy lines superimposed for the field \mathcal{B} .

In the above calculation we used integration by parts to move all D 's on one delta-function, and then do the integration over θ_2 . One can show that the integration over the momentum is finite, and, hence, this graph does not contribute to Z_A .

As for diagram (b), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(i\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2 \int d\theta_1 d\theta_2 \frac{d^2 q}{(2\pi)^2} B_1 B_2^\dagger \frac{-i}{p_L - q_L} \frac{-i}{q^2} \bar{D}_1 \delta(\theta_{12}) \overleftarrow{D}_2 \bar{D}_2 \delta(\theta_{12}) \overleftarrow{D}_1 \\
&= - \left(i\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2 \int d\theta_1 d\theta_2 \frac{d^2 q}{(2\pi)^2} B_2^\dagger B_1 \frac{1}{q^2 (q_L - p_L)} (\bar{D}_1 D_1 \bar{D}_1 D_1 \delta(\theta_{12})) \delta(\theta_{12}) \\
&= \left(i\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2 \int d\theta_1 \frac{d^2 q}{(2\pi)^2} B_1^\dagger B_1 \frac{2(q_L - p_L)}{(q_L - p_L) q^2}.
\end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

Finally, it is not difficult to see that

$$Z_B = 1 + i\gamma^2 I, \tag{38}$$

where the integral I is defined as

$$I \equiv \int \frac{d^2 q}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{q^2}, \tag{39}$$

which gives a single pole in the UV.

Due to the fermion flavor symmetry $Z_{\mathcal{B}} = Z_B$, we do not need a separate calculation here. Also, at one-loop level there is no diagram contributing to γ , hence $\beta(\gamma)$ is totally determined by the Z factors. In this way, we recover the result of our previous paper [1],

$$\beta_{\text{one-loop}}(\gamma) = \frac{\gamma^3}{2\pi}. \tag{40}$$

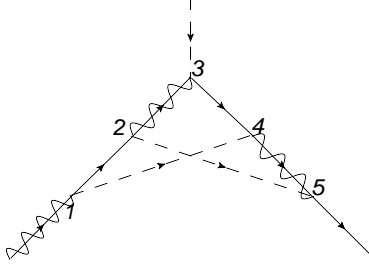


Figure 3: Two-loop correction to the vertex.

Now we are ready to move on to the two-loop calculation. We would like to prove a version of nonrenormalization theorem, stating that the interaction term $\frac{\gamma}{2}\mathcal{B}B\mathcal{A}^\dagger$ is not renormalized. First, we will verify it at the two-loop level, by considering the diagram depicted in Fig 3. To this end it is sufficient to manipulate a little bit with the D -algebras,

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\bar{D}_1\delta(\theta_{12})\overleftarrow{D}_2) (\bar{D}_3\delta(\theta_{23})\overleftarrow{D}_2) (\bar{D}_3\delta(\theta_{34})\overleftarrow{D}_4) (\bar{D}_5\delta(\theta_{45})\overleftarrow{D}_4) (\bar{D}_4\delta(\theta_{14})\overleftarrow{D}_1) (\bar{D}_2\delta(\theta_{25})\overleftarrow{D}_5) \\
&= \bar{D}_1D_1\delta(\theta_{12}) \bar{D}_3D_3\delta(\theta_{23}) \bar{D}_3D_3\delta(\theta_{34}) \bar{D}_5D_5\delta(\theta_{45}) \bar{D}_4D_4\delta(\theta_{14}) \bar{D}_2D_2\delta(\theta_{25}) \\
&= -\bar{D}_1D_1\delta(\theta_{12}) \bar{D}_3\bar{D}_3D_3\delta(\theta_{23}) D_3\delta(\theta_{34}) \bar{D}_5D_5\delta(\theta_{45}) \bar{D}_4D_4\delta(\theta_{14}) \bar{D}_2D_2\delta(\theta_{25}) \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

Here we need to emphasize that the canceling is independent of the ways of regularization one takes, as we have not come to the stage of doing actual momentum integration. One can also see this explicitly from component field calculation. Q.E.D.

With some extra work, one can show that due to the very same reason, the two-loop correction to Z_A , as shown in Fig 4, vanishes.

There are, however, corrections to Z_B and $Z_{\mathcal{B}}$ (see Fig. 4). After a straightforward calculation we get (the subscript 0 labels the bare coupling)

$$Z_B = Z_{\mathcal{B}} = 1 + i\gamma_0^2 I + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_0^4 I^2. \tag{42}$$

The two-loop γ^4 term is an iteration of the one-loop γ^2 term and has no impact on the $\beta(\gamma)$ at the two-loop level. Indeed,

$$\gamma^2 = \gamma_0^2/Z_B^2, \tag{43}$$

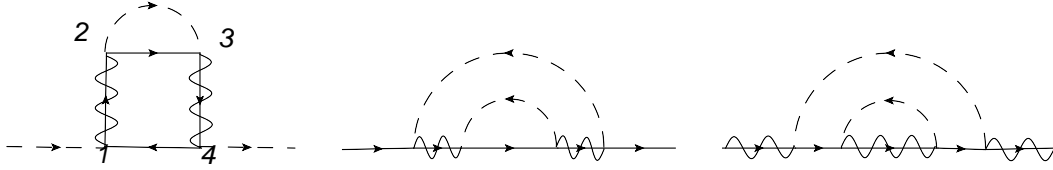


Figure 4: Two-loop wave-function renormalization for A , B and \mathcal{B} , respectively. Note that there is another diagram contributing to Z_A . It gives the identical contribution to the one presented here.

and

$$\frac{1}{\gamma^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma_0^2} + 2i I + (\text{possibly}) O(\gamma^4), \quad (44)$$

with no terms $O(\gamma^2)$. The right-hand side leads us back to $\beta(\gamma)$ as in Eq. (9), with no two-loop contribution.

5 Nonrenormalization theorem in full

Since we have both Z_A and Z_γ not corrected up to two-loop order, one can expect that they do not receive higher loop corrections at all. We will show that this is guaranteed by a nonrenormalization theorem, based on supersymmetry in conjunction with the target space symmetry of this model. Moreover, the nonrenormalization theorem is about a D term rather than an F term!

Generally speaking, each D term in the Lagrangian can be treated as an F term, by replacing the integration over θ s by D s acting on the integrand. Then, following the argument of the F term nonrenormalization, one could ask: is it possible to find some background that preserves a half of supersymmetry on which the given F term does not vanish? Can one deduce, on these grounds, that a nonrenormalization appears? The answer is negative.

Let us first understand why nonrenormalization theorems lose their validity for D terms. Assume we want to choose a background, preserved by the supertransformation δ_ϵ . Then, for a chiral superfield ϕ and its antichiral counterpart, we have

$$\bar{D}_R \phi = 0, \quad D_R \phi^\dagger = 0, \quad (45)$$

and

$$\delta_\epsilon \phi = 0, \quad \delta_\epsilon \phi^\dagger = 0, \quad (46)$$

where we define the supertransformation to be

$$\delta_{\bar{\epsilon}} = \bar{\epsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_R^\dagger} + i \bar{\epsilon} \theta_R \partial_L. \quad (47)$$

This implies strong constraints on the background field that we could choose. Indeed, ϕ has to satisfy

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_R^\dagger} \phi = 0, \quad \theta_R \partial_L \phi = 0. \quad (48)$$

Equation (48) implies, in turn a general solution of the following form:

$$\phi = f(t - z, \theta_R) + g(t, z) \theta_R, \quad (49)$$

where f and g could be arbitrary functions. Similarly, for ϕ^\dagger , we have

$$\phi^\dagger = h(t - i\theta_R^\dagger \theta_R, z - i\theta_R^\dagger \theta_R). \quad (50)$$

Now, both ϕ and ϕ^\dagger satisfy the chiral condition. Therefore, if we have a combination of ϕ and ϕ^\dagger and take the integral over $\int d^2x d\theta_R d\theta_R^\dagger$, it vanishes!

Needless to say, if one first integrates over, say, $d\theta_R^\dagger$, and is left with the “fake” F term, the proof of the nonrenormalization theorem also fails. The above F term,

$$\bar{D}_R A^\dagger \mathcal{B} B,$$

will be a total derivative, of necessity, and, hence, the integral over d^2x will vanish (assuming the background to decay at infinity).

This is merely a recap of what we knew before, in a little bit fancy language. We can generalize the logic of the proof, however. In our problem the target space symmetry reveals itself in the invariance of the action under the shift of A ,

$$A \rightarrow A + a(t - z), \quad A^\dagger \rightarrow A^\dagger + a^\dagger(t - z), \quad (51)$$

where a and a^\dagger are generic functions of $t - z$. (Note that they do not need to be Hermitean-conjugate to each other.) The reason is that the function $f(t - z)$ can be understood as being both chiral and antichiral, since both D_R and \bar{D}_R vanish when acting on it. This makes it possible to combine the target space symmetry with the requirement of the supertransformation symmetry. Namely, we will require the background field to be invariant under the shift by $\delta_{\bar{\epsilon}}$ *supplemented* by the target space symmetry.

We can say that what enters in the kinetic term for A and the interaction term, is in fact not the field A itself, but, rather, its equivalence classes under the aforementioned transformation (51). Let us denote by $[A]$ the equivalence class to which A belongs. The key idea is that by claiming so, our constraints for the background field get weaker, and we have a “thickening” of our domain of possible solutions to Eqs. (45) Eq. (46). At the end of the day, a nontrivial background is possible.

In fact, since both the supertransformation symmetry and that of Eq. (51) are valid symmetries of $[A]$, if we pick one element in $[A]$, say, A , and apply $\delta_{\bar{\epsilon}}$, it may end up being another element in $[A]$, without changing the whole equivalence class it belongs to. Thus we can relax our condition (46),

$$\delta_{\bar{\epsilon}}A = \bar{\epsilon}a(t-z), \quad \delta_{\bar{\epsilon}}A^\dagger = \bar{\epsilon}a^\dagger(t-z), \quad (52)$$

where a and a^\dagger are functions of $t-z$, and $\bar{\epsilon}$ is a small supertransformation parameter.

Now, this will lead us to a more general solution for the background field A^\dagger ,

$$A^\dagger = \theta_R^\dagger a^\dagger(t-z) + h(t - i\theta_R^\dagger \theta_R, z - i\theta_R^\dagger \theta_R). \quad (53)$$

Furthermore, one can also show that the allowed background for the field A is not “thickened.” It is straightforward to verify that by taking, for example, the following background fields:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= g(t, z)\theta_R, & A^\dagger &= \theta_R^\dagger a^\dagger(t-z), \\ B &= 1, & B^\dagger &= 0, \\ \mathcal{B} &= f(t-z, \theta_R), & \mathcal{B}^\dagger &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

we indeed have a desirable nontrivial background for both the A kinetic term and the interaction term.

We can then apply the argumentation which leads us to the nonrenormalization theorem. To calculate effective action we decompose the superfields into the background and the quantum parts. Due to the linearity of the target space symmetry, the symmetry transformation can be assigned only to the background part of the A field (and, of course that of A^\dagger , too), leaving the quantum part intact. The chosen background fields are invariant under the transformation of θ_R^\dagger supplemented by the target space shift. The symmetry is exact, it translates to the quantum level in form of a supersymmetry shift of θ_R^\dagger . Therefore, the integrand in the loop calculations is homogeneous in θ_R^\dagger , and, hence, is independent of θ_R^\dagger .

On the other hand, we learn from the Feynman rules listed in Sec. 3 that all loop calculations³ should involve the integration over θ_R^\dagger . Thus, finally we have to obtain zero in two and higher-loop perturbative calculation.

At the moment we are aware of no way to predict quantum corrections for \mathcal{B} and B without explicit calculations, since the constraints (45) and (46) hold “as is”, leaving us with no nontrivial background for their kinetic terms.

Indeed, from the loop calculation in Sec. 4 we can see that they get renormalized at two-loop order. Strictly speaking, the two-loop effects contain only double poles, and are merely manifestations of the one-loop terms. However, the background field method can not distinguish between a geometric progression and genuine two-loop effects.

6 Generalization to nonperturbative regime a la Seiberg

In this section we will extend the nonrenormalization theorem of Sec. 5 beyond perturbation theory. We show that Z_A and Z_γ do not receive nonperturbative corrections either.

Following arguments similar to that in [17], we promote γ to a chiral superfield. It is important to note that the chirality of γ is protected by the target space symmetry.

Indeed, let us inspect the term $\int d^2\theta_R \gamma \mathcal{B} B A^\dagger$. It must be invariant under the shift $A^\dagger \rightarrow A^\dagger + a^\dagger$. Then $\int d^2\theta_R \gamma \mathcal{B} B a^\dagger$ must vanish. This is impossible unless γ is a chiral superfield.

Now, we can assign appropriate R -charges to all fields. They are collected in Table 1. Using these charge assignments one can show that independent R -neutral combinations of γ , A^\dagger , B and \mathcal{B} are

$$\gamma \mathcal{B} B A^\dagger, \quad |\mathcal{B}|^2, \quad |B|^2, \quad |A|^2, \quad \text{and} \quad |\gamma|^2. \quad (55)$$

Therefore, we could the renormalized interaction term in the effective Lagrangian in the most general case takes the form

$$\int d^2\theta_R f(\gamma \mathcal{B} B A^\dagger, |A|^2, |\mathcal{B}|^2, |B|^2, |\gamma|^2) + \text{H.c.} \quad (56)$$

³Strictly speaking, this does not include the one-loop correction, since the ultraviolet contribution does not involve integrations over θ_R^\dagger . However, the one-loop calculation is easy to carry out explicitly in the way we did it.

Fields	U(1) ₁	U(1) ₂	U(1) ₃
γ	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$
A	0	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
B	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
\mathcal{B}	-1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$

Table 1: U(1) symmetries of the linear sigma model.

Let us suppress the dependence of f on $|\mathcal{B}|^2$, $|B|^2$ and $|\gamma|^2$ for a short while. For a generic function of $\gamma\mathcal{B}BA^\dagger$ and $|A|^2$, it does no harm to express its dependence on these variables as

$$f\left(\gamma\mathcal{B}BA^\dagger, \frac{\gamma\mathcal{B}B}{A}\right). \quad (57)$$

Now let us check the symmetry: under the shift symmetry $A^\dagger \rightarrow A^\dagger + a^\dagger$ for a constant a^\dagger , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta_c \int d^2\theta_R f\left(\gamma\mathcal{B}BA^\dagger, \frac{\gamma\mathcal{B}B}{A}\right) + \text{H.c.} \\ &= \int d^2\theta_R \left\{ \left[f\left(\gamma\mathcal{B}B(A^\dagger + a^\dagger), \frac{\gamma\mathcal{B}B}{A}\right) - f\left(\gamma\mathcal{B}BA^\dagger, \frac{\gamma\mathcal{B}B}{A}\right) \right] \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[f^\dagger\left(\gamma^\dagger B^\dagger \mathcal{B}^\dagger A, \frac{\gamma^\dagger B^\dagger \mathcal{B}^\dagger}{A^\dagger + a^\dagger}\right) - f^\dagger\left(\gamma^\dagger B^\dagger \mathcal{B}^\dagger A, \frac{\gamma^\dagger B^\dagger \mathcal{B}^\dagger}{A^\dagger}\right) \right] \right\}. \quad (58) \end{aligned}$$

The whole expression must vanish. Hence, we need the integrand to be a linear combination of a holomorphic and antiholomorphic functions. This tells us that the first line must be a holomorphic function, and the second line antiholomorphic. It is straightforward to see that the former constraint requires

$$f = f_0\left(\frac{\gamma\mathcal{B}B}{A}\right) + f_1\left(\frac{\gamma\mathcal{B}B}{A}\right)\gamma\mathcal{B}BA^\dagger, \quad (59)$$

where $f_{0,1}$ are some functions, generally speaking. In fact, f_1 must reduce to a constant. Otherwise, upon the shift of A in its argument, we do not get a holomorphic function. The second D term in the braces in Eq. (58) leads us to the same conclusion.

Now, let us stitch on possible dependences of f_0 and f_1 on $|\mathcal{B}|^2$, $|B|^2$ and $|\gamma|^2$. We immediately see that they must be free of these structures.

Finally, note that the function f_0 will vanish under integration over $d^2\theta_R$. Hence the only term that can appear in the effective Lagrangian is $\int d^2\theta_R f_1 \gamma \mathcal{B} B A^\dagger$. Now, since f_1 is independent of γ , f_1 has to be the canonical coefficient from the classical Lagrangian. Q.E.D.

For Z_A the argument is similar. Let us assume the renormalized kinetic term to be

$$\int d^2\theta_R \frac{1}{2} (f A^\dagger \partial_R A + f^\dagger A \partial_R A^\dagger) , \quad (60)$$

with f and f^\dagger generic functions of the superfields. They must be $U(1)$ neutral under the R rotation, according to Table 1. One can show, by applying the stronger symmetry,

$$A \rightarrow A + \epsilon_1(t - z) , \quad A^\dagger \rightarrow A^\dagger + \epsilon_2(t - z) , \quad (61)$$

that the functions f and f^\dagger are trivial, with necessity. This completes the proof.

7 Supercurrent analysis

Here we present an alternative argument in favor of the absence of higher loops in the β function.

The hypercurrent we need has the form

$$\mathcal{J}_{LL} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{D}_R A^\dagger D_R A . \quad (62)$$

In components

$$\mathcal{J}_{LL} = j_{LL} + i\theta_R S_{LLL} + i\theta_R^\dagger S_{LLL}^\dagger - \theta_R \theta_R^\dagger T_{LLLL} . \quad (63)$$

Classically, the $U(1)_A$ current for the rotation of the chiral fermions is conserved,

$$j_{LL} = \psi_L^\dagger \psi_L , \quad \partial_R j_{LL} = 0 . \quad (64)$$

The supercurrents are

$$S_{LLL} = i\sqrt{2} \partial_L \phi^\dagger \psi_L \quad (65)$$

and $S_{LRR} = 0$ (classically). The supercurrent conservation implies

$$\partial_R S_{LRR} = 0 . \quad (66)$$

The energy momentum tensor has the components :

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{LLLL} &= -2\partial_L\phi^\dagger\partial_L\phi - i\psi_L^\dagger\partial_L\psi_L + i\partial_L\psi_L^\dagger\psi_L, \\
T_{RRRR} &= -2\partial_R\phi^\dagger\partial_R\phi - i\psi_R^\dagger\partial_R\psi_R + i\partial_R\psi_R^\dagger\psi_R - i\zeta_R^\dagger\partial_R\zeta_R \\
&\quad + i\partial_R\zeta_R^\dagger\zeta_R - 2[i\gamma\zeta_R\psi_R\partial_R\phi^\dagger + \text{H.c.}], \\
T_{LLRR} &= 0 \text{ (classically) } .
\end{aligned} \tag{67}$$

It is easy to see that the three currents j_{LL} , S_{LLL} and T_{LLLL} form a $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ (nonchiral) supermultiplet, which we denote by \mathcal{J}_{LL} and refer to as the hypercurrent. In superfields we can write $\partial_R\mathcal{J}_{LL} = 0$.

Quantum mechanically j_{LL} is no longer conserved, due to the chiral fermion anomaly, and hence the conservation laws are adjusted in terms of superfields

$$\mathcal{W}_R = -\frac{i\gamma^2}{4\pi}\bar{D}_R(B^\dagger B + \mathcal{B}^\dagger\mathcal{B}), \tag{68}$$

which, in component, is

$$\mathcal{W}_R = -S_{LRR}^\dagger + i\theta_R(T_{LLRR} + i\partial_R j_{LL}) + i\theta_R\theta_R^\dagger\partial_L S_{LRR}^\dagger \tag{69}$$

In particular, there will be a nontrivial contribution to S_{LRR} and T_{LLRR} :

$$\begin{aligned}
S_{LRR} &= -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\gamma^3\psi_L\psi_R^\dagger\zeta_R^\dagger, \\
T_{LLRR} &= -\frac{\gamma^2}{2\pi}\left[\gamma^2\psi_L^\dagger\psi_L(\psi_R^\dagger\psi_R + \zeta_R^\dagger\zeta_R) - i\psi_R^\dagger\overset{\leftrightarrow}{\partial}_L\psi_R - i\zeta_R^\dagger\overset{\leftrightarrow}{\partial}_L\zeta_R\right].
\end{aligned} \tag{70}$$

Thus the chiral anomaly (see Fig. 5) and supersymmetry fix the trace of the energy momentum T_μ^μ , which is proportional to the β function. Moreover, we could absorb the power of γ into the definition of the fields, which means that

$$T_{LLRR} = \frac{2}{\gamma}\beta(\gamma)\mathcal{L}. \tag{71}$$

From this we can see that the $\partial_R j_{LL}$ anomaly actually controls the running of the coupling of the theory. Since the chiral fermion anomaly is a one-loop effect, there is no higher loop contribution to $\partial_R j_{LL}$, which also implies that the β function of γ is one-loop exact. Recall that β function also encodes the information of wave-function renormalization of ζ_R and ψ_R , we could indirectly show that their anomalous dimensions are also one loop exact. This will be elaborated in more detail in the subsequent publication [18].

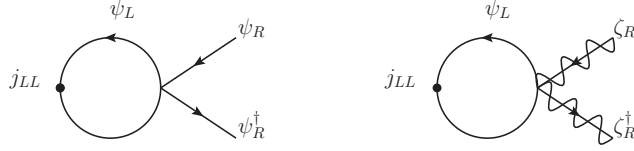


Figure 5: One-loop diagram for j_{LL} anomaly.

8 Conclusion

In this paper, we introduce a simplified but instructive model that illustrates the nature of the heterotic deformation of $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ to $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ theories. It was that the theory should have some conformal properties, see e.g. [8]. We showed that this is partially true, due to the nonrenormalization of the interaction term and the target field A . The supergraph method for the $\mathcal{N} = (0, 2)$ case that we worked out prompted us that we should expect some nonrenormalization theorems. This is due to the fact that relevant diagrams vanish at the level of the D -algebra — before the momentum integration. And indeed, the nonrenormalization theorems did materialize!

The most interesting result is the proof of D term nonrenormalization for the A kinetic and interaction terms. We generalized the conventional procedure and demonstrated that invoking the target space symmetries we can in a sense expand in realm of F terms. The key fact is that the target space symmetry “thickens” the solution for the nontrivial background field. Actually this has a deep relation to the equivariant Q -cohomology classes, which may provide us with a new standpoint for generalization of some of the above arguments to certain models, e.g., the heterotic $CP(N - 1)$ models. We will continue to study the nonlinear version of this result in our forthcoming paper [18].

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